CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.-CLOTHING AT WHOLESAME AND RETAIL.—
COATS, GYERCOATS, Talmas, PANTALOOMS and VASTS—Sincelly coable and wall made—may be had at Evasu's extensive Clothies Warnhouse. Not off and 58 Full nat., 30 per combision the makes price. That Evasa undersails all othe clothies is outrainely acknowledged.

LEARY & CO.'S SHAWL DEPARTMENT.-We have imported for our Fall and Winter sales the finest and be class of Grants Transition behavior (from patterns furnished ourselves) ever offered. No such assortment can be found in to country as that simplayed at our stores. Astor ideass. Blooders Learny & Co.

Silks, Silks.-A large lot of rich Silks from saction will be open i Titts Day. Also 5 see Printed Ut. Lauranter in 1/ to 4, wor h double the prior sale? E. H. Leadnearen & Co., No. 317 Broadway.

LIGHT INDIA-RUBBER COATS, CLOAKS, &c .-Gestlemen wanting a handsome light and durable Garment, will do well to inspect some imported Goods now being opened at the Goodynaa Rubber Deput, No. 203 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-ats

EMPROIDERIES FROM AUCTION AT A GREAT ACRETIC B. H. LEADERAFER & Co. No. 317 Broadway, will offer This Day a large work of rich Emmandered Col-Lazs, Strawer, Bands, Ac. at helf their rest wine.

B. H. Leaderaffer & Co. No. 347 Broadway.

SHKS .- S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer this day 25,000 yards rich PLATO and STRIPE SLEE, at 4, 4, 6, and 5; par yard, which cast timport 80 cents per yard. Also 30,000 yards extra rich Deness State, 6; and 7; per yard, worth 8; and 107. Ladies will now had the graves bargains over dweed in the city at Crimmidae Hair, No. 201 Grand et.

Troothe and Stella Shawls at Great Bar-cause-3 & M. E. Towns & Co. are now effecting their Skocue and orbits Shawls at a great reducting from former low prices. Ladies will find great barselys in the above goods. Continues Hall, No. 281 Grand et.

LADIES BEST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS .-1 900 dor. Labits' sures K.D. Gibbes with he opered This Day at 41 300 do. Gray's do. at 5. The above were slightly spotted on board the ship, and are worth 2, and 8, per pair.

Z. H. L. abdilates a. Co., No. 317 Bloodway.

STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAT WIL CONTINUE the sale of Stationery, Fascy Goods, Blass Books &c. at. 60 oc ook This Day (Wednesday), et for 28 Maddendays, for the Navahue. by office of W.w. I Beathar as point in the literature of the trade. Catal goes can be obtained at the office of the anti-want No. 4 Broad at.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Tritures vians in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravoges of fire.
These Series secured by Brannar's La Brure Lock, which is prove against powder and borglars, for each by Streams & Marvin,
No. 146 Water st., New York.

BARGAINS IN CARPETING.

Good Brussels 95 cents per yard.

All other Goods at equally low prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHARY,
No. 373 Broadway.

B L A N K E T S .

English Blankets (large size) \$4 25 per pair.

PETERSON & HUMPHERY,

No. 379 Broadway,
Corner of White-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM FAROV GS obs., Novel Ties, AND Tovs., No. 345 Broadway.

C A R P E T S.

Heavy Exclass Superfice, 6; per yard.
All other Goods at equally low prices.
Paterson & Humphrey,
No. 379 Broadway.

No. 379 Broadway.

Dr. S. S. Fiffelt, author of "Six Lectures on Gonnampties," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 unit 30 clock, treats Concumption, Asthm. Obsects of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Francies. Consultation free.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Wigs AND TOUPEES.
This colob and establishmout is No. 233 Breadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hair DYE. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupres have improvements ever all others, excelling in headty of arrangement so peculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wigs in the world.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES

stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Dvz, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wids and Touries are perfection itself. Wholesale bukes, Jat Chrataboro's, No. 5 Astor House.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, superior to HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, superior to all preparations now in use.—Jackson, Luntinan, Aug. 18
185. Dean Size I fear bound to express my gratification to you for the inex-cuisble benefit I have derived from the use of two bo ties of you Granan Bitteries. I have found them to be all you recommend them to be, and chosefully recovered them not the public as a safe and sure remedy for the disance they are interded for, and superior to all preparation now in use. Very respectfully yours. H. OPENDITIMEN.
The BITTERS are all they are represented to be.
Jackson, Leuisiana Aug. 29, 1834—Dalar Size: I have used your Granan Bitteria, and find them all they are represented to be and cheeffully recommend them to the public as an excellent nesserine. Respectfully yours. W. Facultane.
For sale by Droggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption. Ashima, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and other affections of the lungs and chest cured by Inhiation, best and general treatment. Inhibition alone will fail to cure most of these diseases, but combined with the proper general remedies, Dr. Heart is eminently successful in caring them. These facts are proved by the previous trial classwhere of the specialty of Inhiation failing to reflect Mr. Zheado of Penn., H. Sheiman of New York, and hous of others. As a proof of Dr. Heart's combined treatment be refer to the cure of Mr. Coburt, No. 613 Brackway, F. Steblan, New York, and S. W. Sire and wife, Haifferd, Com. Nervous, chronic, scrofilous, and aff, citions of the generative system, far the constitution to such as a fract. such an extent as to render it succeptible to tuberentous and other chronic diseases. The Moctor's introductory work on the Cause and Cure of these durases will be sent free to any address. The afflicted with any disease can apply with a certainly of relief to

No. 850 Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.
Patiends at a distance treated by mail.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS possess the most astonish lng power in the cute of General Debils, and in renovating the system. The aurprisite effect of these was defined Pills to such as to rectors health when it appears lost forever. Sold of the man value of the Villa be such as to rectors health when it appears lost forever. Sold of the man value of the Villa be such as the such of the value of

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has now a circulation of over 137 000 copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the United States, Carculating as it does in every State in the United States, Acc., having for its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Families, &c. Those who Faimers, Mechanics, Merchants, Faimiles, &c. Those who wish to make their backers known the country over, would be well to try The Werkly Tribusyr. A limited number of alternationness are inserted a '75 cents per line each insertion, The Sent-Werkly Tribusyr also has a very large circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents are line arch parastron.

LOUISIANA is reported by telegraph to have prob ably gene " American" in yesterday's election, on the strength of a K. N. victory in New-Orleans. It is to be remembered that the "American" platform has been readjusted in that State so as not to proscribe native Catholics at all-they being very numerous there. We have seen it stated that CHARLES DERBIGNY, the K. N. candidate for Governer, is not only a Catholic, but born in France at that. We believe that he is a worthy and capable man, nevertheless.

It is no slight consolation for this result that it returns the chivalrons and gallant THEODORE G HUNT to Congress. Mr. Hunt will not aid in any further resistance to the Nebraska Iniquity, but we gratefully remember the good he has done.

Massacht SETTs is reported by telegraph as having probably reelected HEXRY J. GARDNER (K. N.) as Governor. We had certainly hoped for the success of Rockwell, and do not yet give it up. not having heard from the Western Counties. where the Republicans are strongest. Mr. Gard ner, it will be remembered, approved of the more stringent Prohibitory Law of last winter. The Liquor vote was cast for Beach (Dem.)

To the Editor of The N. E. Trobusa.

\$42: There are a great many readers of The Taints who are entitled to land warrants and don't know how to obtain them. Pease inform through the columns of The Traints. Yours truly, F. W. SMALL. Comish, Maine, Oct. 25, 1633.

The Land-Warrant bill was passed for the benefit of claim-agents, jo shers, and speculators generally. It would be hardly fair to baulk them by telling the nominal beneficiaries how to get out their warrant without cost. But we do not know precisely how the thing is done. We can only advise Mr. Small and others in like circumstances to apply to their respective Members of Congress, asking them to present their documents to the proper Bureau at Washington and obtain the warrants thereon.

THASESGIVING IN DELAWARE.-Gov. Causey has recommended Thursday, the 22d of the present month os a day of bankagiving and prayer in Delaware.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1855.

copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's laste Price, Seventy-five Cents a line.

The Arago, from Havre and Southampton, arrived here yesterday, after a voyage of thirteen days. The intelligence she brings is interesting. The allied attack on Kinburn has been consummated by a three days' bombardment, concluding with the surrender of the place. Its garrison of one thousand five hundred men go as prisoners of war to Constantinople. From the Crimea itself there is no intelligence, though rumors are abondant. It is said Gen. Simpson has been recalled, and that Gen. Codrington will be his successor. Sir William Molesworth, British Colonial minister, is dead at the age of forty-five. In France the commercial pressure continues, and the Government is doing its best to prevent and allay the dangeous effects of a famine. Consols closed at 874.

Gov Reeder reached his former home in Easton. Pa., yesterday, and was cordially received. He made a speech to his townsmen, rehearing the story of the Kansas villahy.

THE RESULT.

We go to press with a First Edition at an early hour, in order to give our readers such news as we have in good season, intending to issue a Second Edition with much fuller advices from all parts of the State. We apprehend, however, that an increase of the quantity will not be attended by animprovement of the quality.

Last year, the Know-Nothings had the victors n our State the first night, the Softs for three or four nights following, and the Whigs when the Official Returns came in. This year, the first reposts come in as they did last, only more This city has gone Know-Nothing, or "American," by a large plurality; Brooklyn, of course ditto: and we have many reports from different quarters which arone a like result in the State, except those from the line of the Eric Railroad, where the Know-Nothings did a large business last year, and have fallen off materially this year as compared with their former vote. If the disease had raged generally prior to the last canvass, we should now be able to chronicle its general abatement and the impending recovery of the patient; but there are so many Counties in which the l'ark Lantern jugglery of "Sam" is yet a novelty, that we fear it has proved successful. We shall most gladly be able to give a different opinion in our next edition.

The decline and general caving in of the " Softs." with a corresponding revival of strength on the part of the "Hard-Shells," will surprise many-We believe the Hards will be found to have polled a vote at least twice as strong, relatively to that of the Softs, as they did last year; though they had scarcely any presses-The Albany Argus, Hudson Gazette, Buffalo Courier and other leading Adamantine ergans of other days having deserted them for the camp of the Softs. Had the Hard ballots been as universally accessible and as generally proffered at the polls as those of the Softs, we believe the former would have come out ahead- As it is, the unusually heavy contribution (fifteen per cent) levied on our Custom-house officials, in aid of the Soft ticket, seems to have been wasted most scandalously. We think the victims are fairly entitled to an Investigating Committee, with power to do every thing but recover the money. That is lost beyord hope.

The Liquor dealers have made a poor show, considering the amount of their funds and the magnitude of their efforts. Part of them went the entire Soft ticket : the rest preferred it mixed-half Hard, half Soft-but they do not seem to have done a great business either way. The great gains of the Know Nothings this way may be held to imply popular ir difference to the Liquor issue, but certainly not hostility to Prohibition. We know that the Judges and believe that all the candidates on their State Ticket refused to answer the Liquordealers in any way, or to express any opinion on the question of Prohibition.

If the Know Nothings have carried the State they will be forced to take some decisive and clearly defined position with regard to the Canal, the Liquor and other questions which have divided and disintegrated older parties. The effect on their despotic organization remains to be realized-

ERASTUS BROOKS is elected to the Senate from the VIth (up town) District by a large majority. His ballots were given out from the Republican boxes at most of the polls-a returning of good for evil which he will be the last man to appreciate. He is the foreordained candidate of the Know-Nothings for next Governor, and if he can manage to shy a stone skillfully at Bishop Hughes he may be elected.

THOMAS J. BARR (Hard) is said to be elected to the Senate from the IIId (down-town) District. He is a member of the last Senate, and generally treated the Whig State Administration candidly

MARK SPENCER (Soft, supported by the Republicans) is reelected to the Senate from the Vth Western) Pistrict. His course as Senator was generally intelligent and liberal.

JOSEPH H. PETTY is the Senator elect from the 1Vth (Eastern) Senate District. He was a Member of Assembly last year. Our memory fails to render up any of his more dazzling achievements.

There can be no doubt, we presume, of the reelection of all our present Judges whose terms expire with this year, including Judge Cowles, appointed last Winter by Gov. Clark to fill a vacancy. They are

MURRAY HOFFMAN.
LEWIS 8. WOODRUFF, Judges of Superior Court.
EDWARD P. COWLES, Judge Supreme Court. 283 The new Judges elected are

HENRY E. DAVIES for vacatey in Supreme Court. NELSON K. MAYNARD, Marine Court.

Until otherwise advised, we shall presume that all the city candidates of the K. N.s are elected. They are (in addition to the foregoing judges):

JOHN S. GILES, Controller.

JOSEPH H. TOONE, Sherif
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Counsel to the Corporation.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, Governor of the dim-House.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH S

There are three of the parties which struggled in our election yesterday certainly beaten-1. The Hards; 2. The Softs; 3. The Liquor-Dealers. The Hards did not expect to win, and have done

Live Whig" allies. So far, the K. N. a are largely ahead and we fear their compact organization may, in the general distraction and disorganization of their adversaries, have given them a majority. It is by no means certain, however. Let us have a new election with a fortnight's notice, and we could run them out of sight. "The future is ours."

THE WAR NEWS.

The war news brought by the Arago, namely the taking of Kinburn by the Allies, is the most important forward step they have made since the fall of the south side of Sevastopel. It gives them an unassallable position on the peninsula between the Dnieper and the Crimea: a position commanding the entrance of the Liman (estuary) of that river and menacing at the same time the communications between Perekop and Cherson. There is a rumor mentioned in the Vienna papers that the Allies had landed thirty thousand men on the spit of Tendra, a long, narrow island stretching within a few miles distance along the southern shore of the peninsula of Kinburn. If the fact of the landing be true, the numbers are evidently exaggerated-But if even a small body only of the allied troops' had occupied this spit, it would show their intention of establishing themselves on the peninsulaand of seriously menacing the Russian lines of communications. They might from this position prove as troublesome to Russian convoys as the corps of Gens. D'Allonville and Paget, from Eupatoria, might to the convoys coming down from Perekep to Sympheropol. They might even, by rapidly concentrating a strong force on this peniasula, make a dash at Cherson, and burn everything with the exception of the small citadel-unless, in. deed, the Russians have fortified that town too and can spare a strong garrison to defend it. Anylow, Kinburn and the long, flat sandy islands along the shore of the gulf leading to Perekop, form a series of positions which the Allies can easily held by small bodies of troops, and each of which they can turn at any moment into a base for ulterior and rapid operations. The Russians may thus, by a few battalions, be obliged to disseminate a great number of their troops in order to secure mest im. portant points from sudden irruptions: and so long as the allied fleets held command of the sea, these newly gained possessions cannot be attacked by any Russian land force.

The few details yet known respecting the taking of Kinburn confirm the experience of former episcdes in this war, while they again tend to prove the intentional incorrectness of the Russian charts. On all the best charts there is no water of sufficient depth for ships of the line or heavy frigates to be found anywhere within some miles of Kinburn. Yet when the allied fleets sent out gunboats to take soundings within easy range of Kinburn, they found fully four and a half fathoms at sixteen hundred yards from the walls-at least, so it appears, on the north side within the Liman. Nine heavy steam-frigates could approach to that distance and shell the place: and while the mortar, boats did the same from far nearer stations, the gun boats enfiladed the faces of the bastions, and the floating batteries-which must have approached to some six hundred or seven hundred yards, if not closer-succeeded in laying several breaches in the sea-walls.

What the precise nature of the defenses of Kinburn was, we cannot as yet make out very distinctly. The small town stretching right across the narrow spit was defended by a sort of continuous rampart of masonry, something like a bastioned pentagon or square. with guns firing en barbette, or through masonry embrasures. The guns for the most part stood uncovered, but on the points where their fire was to act with the greatest force there were two tiers, the lower one casemated, the upper one firing through masonry embrasures in a wall erected on the flat roof of the casemates. As at Bomarsund, the masonry, as soon as it was acted upon by a vastly superior fire from the ships crumbled away, and three breaches, it appears, were formed by the floating batteries in six to eight hours. This is explained by the very small number of guns in the fortress, of which there were only seventy: and, as the attack could be expected from any side, every front of the fortress had to be armed, so that against the main attack no more than from sixteen to twenty guns could be brought to bear. That their fire must have soon been silenced by the vertical fire of the mortar-boats. the enfilading shots of the gun-boats, the shell-storm of the steam-frigates, and the breaching front fire of the floating batteries, bringing into action at least eight to tenfold the number of guns, is not to be wondered at. And as the day was exceedingly calm, the fire from the floating batteries was as steady as it would have been from any shore battery; it therefore could really act as breaching fire. These unwieldy, floating masses helpless and useless as soen as the least amount of swell destroys their steadiness, must necessarily be able to do great execution in perfectly calm weather, and in situations where the large vessels can approach within range, and thereby draw upon themselves the principal fire of the enemy. Such favorable circumstances, however, occur but seldom ; and where fortresses like Cronstadt, Sweaborg, or the sea-forts of Sevastopol, were the object of their attack, the floating batteries would prove more cumbersome than useful. Thus on the whole, the affair at Kinburn cannot be said to have proved anything in favor of these clumsy sea-mon-

The allied troops who landed to the south-east of Kinburn must have amounted to a couple of thousand : for of the English alone there were six battalions on board the fleet numbering, with artillery, nearly four thousand men, of which but a portion, however, was landed; while the French had another brigade, on board their ships. The part taken by the troops in this action was very inconsiderable they sent skirmishers and field guns against the place, but as there was a broad wet ditch in front of it, the Russians appear to have treated this impotent demonstration with sovereign contempt, and not even opened a heavy fire on them, for we do not hear that the allied troops lost anything to speak of. It was the overwhelming fire of the fleets alone which forced the place to surrender, and as soon as the guns of the place had been silenced. the fleets offered a capitulation, which was accepted. The garrison marched out with the honors of war and surrendered themselves prisoners. Then it was found that the whole force in the fortress consisted of thirteen hundred or fourteen hundred men; and this at once proves what sort of a fortress Kinburn was. In bastioned fortresses. especially small ones, it is generally considered that one weak battalien, or from five hundred to six hundred men, is required for every bastion; a bastioned square, the smallest fortification pos-

yet they had to defend not only plain ramparts, but also to save the guns in the casemates. Thus, eir ther the fortifications, then, must have been very insignificant indeed, or else very weakly defended and in either case, the success of the allied fleets before Kinburn does not in any way affect the gen, erally adopted opinion that one gun ashore, well sheltered behird earth ramparts, is worth more than six on board ship coming to attack it.

The entrance to the Liman of the Dnieper once having been forced by the Allies, and the pretended existence of a bar of great shallowness at that point having been proved to be a mere Russian stratagem, the whole Liman is opened to the action of the French and English fleets. The interior of the Liman is known to have a great depth of water, at least in the central channel, though nearer to the shores it abounds in sand banks, none of which, however, are formidable to gun-boats and other light vessels. Thus Ot-hakoff, Glubakoye and other points on the shores of the estuary are exposed to the attacks of the Allies and very likely will have to suffer from them.

That the entrance to the Liman is not the shallow channel indicated on the charts, the allied ad mirals might have inferred from the history of the campaign of 1788. And here we may be allowed to refer again to that campaign, not only because it gives us a clear insight into what the nature of his estuary is with reference to naval warfare. but also because it was then the scene of some of the exploits of our Revolutionary hero, Paul Jones.

At that time. Kinburn and the south shore were held by the Russians, and Otshakoff and the north shore, by the Turks. The Russians had a fleet at Glubakoye, between the mouths of the Duieper and of the Bug : its sailing vessels of deep draught were commanded by Rear-Admiral Paul Jones, and consisted of five ships of the line of eighty cons, and cight frigates, while the rowing flotilla of sixty-five light vessels was under the orders of

the Prince of Nassau-Siegen. The Turks had about Otshakoff, under Hassan Pasha, ten ships of the line, six frigates and fifty-three vessels of light draught. A second Turkish fleet of eight sail of the line, eight frigates, and twenty-four smaller sail was cruising in the offing. After a few preliminary engagements. Hassan-Pasha, on the 27th of June, entered the Liman with the whole of his first fleet, sailed up as far as Glubakoye, thus proving that ships of the line, with their full armament on board, could come up so far,) and formed in order of battle, the large vessels in the first line. The Russians, on the contrary, covered their liners and frigates by the row-boats. On the morning of the 28th the battle began. The Turkish line advanced, and soon came up within range of the Russian liners. Within an hour a Turkish ship of seventy guns was aground; the admiral's flag-ship, carrying eighty guns, was ashore a few mements after. Two frigates of forty guns went to succor them, but one of them struck on a shoal almost immediately; while Paul Jones's large vessels kept the remainder of the Turkish vessels engaged, the row-boats closed up with the stranded vessels, boarded and sot fire to them. The remainder of the Turkish fleet soon retired in no enviable state; but still their large ships made such a bold front that their retreat was pretty unmolested by the Russian gun-boats and galleys.

But the measure of their disaster was not yet filled. Hassaa-Pashs, having collected the remains of his fleet at Otshakoff, resolved to join the fleet cruising in the Black sea, and to effect this, he had to pass round the point of the Kinburn spit. Here Suveroff, who commanded in the peninsula, had constructed a masked battery of twenty-four guns : and when the Turks, in the night of the 30th of June, 1788, attempted to double that cape, the battery opened upon them with great effect. Before daybreak, the fire of the Russians, favored by a bright moonlight, had brought into great distress the Turkish fleet, whose ships had to pass one after the other through the narrow channel, and were all the while within easy range of the battery. Several vessels got ashore, others showed signals of distress, some went down or were in flames, and as day broke the Russian fleet bore down upon them. Paul Jones very wisely kept his large ships back, as there was no room for them to maneuver and indeed the liner Vladimir, venturing too much forward, was lost on a shoal. But the rowing flo tilla closed with the Turks, and destroyed a great many of their ships, so that before noon the whole action was at an end. Three sail of the line, five frigates, and seventeen smaller sail were destroyed and one liner and two frigates were taken by the Russians. Of the two sail of the line which were saved by the Turks, one went down before it could reach Constantinople, and a frigate sank as soon as she had reached the island of Peresan. A portion of the Turkish fleet sought shelter under the guns of Otshakoff, but even here Prince Nassau-Siegen attacked and destroyed them on the 1st and 2d

August. This campaign shows clearly what sort of a naval battle-field the Dnieper Liman is. The smaller sort of ships of the line, or at least the large fifty and sixty gun frigates, can enter it; but whether they will be able to maneuver in it with any degree of safety, though they be propelled by steam, remains doubtful. But that corvettes, sloops and vessels of lighter draught. especially steamers, can easily maneuver in these waters, while the larger vessels may serve, when once moored, as stationary batteries, there is not the elightest doubt whatever. And with the means of naval warfare now in the possession of the Allies, with due activity they should be able to scour the Liman from Otechakoff to the mouth of the Dnieper and the Bug.

ENGLISH PARTIES.

The effect which, owing to our Free-trade fatuity, the chances of peace or further war must have on the interests of the commercial community of this country, makes the present position of British parliamentary parties a matter of deep interest. For on that position hangs, to a great degree, peace or war. The premier, Lord Palmerston, who bears on

his forehead the motto of his French ally "au 'destin," is full of that gay audacity and arro. gant recklessness of consequence which is always popular with the masses in war times. So long as he war fever lights the vein of England, he can ride gallantly on its fiery current, and though a few prescient men like Lord Grey or brave men like Bright, or conscientious men like Gladstone, pointed out the dangerous consequences which would follow all this blood-feast, their words of warning were lost in the tumult of war passion, The multitude apply no telescope. They see simply what is before them; and so long as consels wear a pleasant look and the furnaces glow in the workshop, they drink in even with delight those battle tales which revive the old tra-The Hards did not expect to win, and have done better than any but themselves can have expected. We cannot say just what their expectations were. The contest now lies between the Republicans and the Know-Nothings with their Silver-Gray and the smallest fortification possible in the bastioned system, requiring from two ditions of England's glory and the bravery of her ditions of England's glory and the bravery of her special character and value of the Aditions of England's glory and the bravery of her thousand to two thousand five hundred sons. For bravery, in the beautiful sentiment of the great Saxon satirist now among us, is never of the great Saxon satirist now among us, is never of the great Saxon satirist now among us, is never of the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her thousand to two thousand five hundred men for its defense. Here a little over one. In the most value of the Aditions of England's glory and the bravery of her thousand to two thousand five hundred men for its defense. Here a little over one. In the most value of the matters. The most value of the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her thousand to two thousand five hundred men for its defense. Here a little over one. In the beautiful sentiment of the matter. The most value of the order of the matter of the special character and value of the Aditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old traditions of England's glory and the bravery of her the old tradit

bardly find both in person or feeling a more gallant or chivalrous representative than Lord Palmerston, and in all his times of trial it has stood around him like a wall of fire.

But this feeling is now going through a severely testing trial Taxes, loans, and their black accompaniments-high prices and scanty food-which ever prowl around war times, are at hand. War is beginning to bring its pinching pressure to the cottage of the working man, who has no inspiration to the endurance of his daily untold privation, and no war correspondent to tell an enthusiastic nation of sufferings berne in her behalf. In the wages of the working-man, or in his wages' worth the difference of a dollar is death. When privation begins to chill England's blood, and leave its brain calm to reason, the working masses will begin to ask what boots to them the holy places? The heliest of places to them is home, and war is mak, ing it cold and cheerless. Already meetings of the working men have been held in the park in London. and the first mutterings of the thunder are heard around Manchester and the manufacturing districts. While among the higher commercial classes, upon whose command of capital the employment of the other classes depend, we doubt not the recent rises of interest on 'Change alley and Capel court have sent the war valor cozing out of many a hitherto valiant Bob Acre's finger ends.

All these signs in the political heavens of Ea. gland, clear to those bent on seeing them, will have a tendency to dispose men's minds to peace, and to prefer to a gallant time of war, with its long after penarce, such an ungallant and unromantic period of repose as that under which, in Walpole's times, England grew fat, made merry, and feasted comfortably every day, without particular renown but with much solid comfort. Should the public mind once veer toward peace, the position of Palmerston

becomes precarious. His chief strength lies, like Louis Napoleon's, among the masses, who fancy him the manly type of English pluck and pride, as the French rustic masses believe the name of Napoleon identified with la gloire. That feeling once even weakened-and it is of mushroom birth and endurance-and Lord Palmerston ceases to hold a majority in the Commons for a moment or even that moral respect which sometimes supplies its place. His whole strength comes from out of doors and draws its force from the pride-impassioned fountain of the people's heart.

In the House of Commons he cannot muster of his own special forces, on the sharpest whip, more than two hundred, including the Irish party, doubtfuls and Lord John Russell and the personal adhe rents who, even in misfortune-some few from fidelity, some from absence of a field elsewherefollow a fallen man. This is sufficient to sustain him, as long as dread of opposing public opinion will force from the various other standards a large number of recruits and confine their leaders to mere harrassing attacks, but prevent them from entering upon a regular pitched battle. But the moment that public opinion, however feebly, gives indication of a more subdued tone, the power of Palmerston ceases to command a majority, or a chance of what might lead to it-a dissolution.

It is known that the Queen of England and her consort, though always studiously consulting the feelings of the English people, have not only a considerable distrust of Lord Palmerston, but also a considerable aversion to the present war. Where the popular feeling demanded it, they would at once allow the defeated minister a dissolution. But until the popular feeling is in a temper not to demand it, it is not likely the House of Commons will force a change.

We know not, and it would be difficult even or the spot to tell, whether that hour has come. But The London Times and many other English papers already foreshadow a new combination, which, if formed, would at once place the present govern ment of England under defeat. The opposition headed by Mr. Dismeli, and numbering in itself two hundred and fifty-more than necessary to defeat the Palmerston party, if unsustained by the other sections-must, of course, when supported by the united strength-as insinuated as likely, by The Times, of the Manchester and Peelite division—hold a large amjority in the House. Such a combination can never be more than destructive. It can never be constructive. Mr. Gladstone and the Peel party, and Mr. Bright and the Manchester party, may for the higher and holier object in their estimation-that of setting a close to the warcombine to drive out the present government-But there the union ends. The fruits of victory will fall to Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli.

Our impression, from the present condition of the House of Commons, is that they will be ready for peace, so soon as the popular sentiment will

That the tendency of our State, not indeed in absolute population and wealth, but so far as regards her position in the Union, is downward, is a fact in reference to which not a doubt can now seri. ously be entertained. Our neighbors boldly proclaim that she is in a decline-that under the existing commercial policy the decline must continuethat the time is fast approaching when she must become but a secondary star in the bright galaxy of which the Union is composed: and, unhappily, the facts upon which this anticipation is based are of such a character as admits, so far as we can judge, of no serious attempt at contradiction. Anxious to think otherwise, we have studied carefully the columns of our British Free-trade neighbors of The Journal and The Post, in hopes to find some explanation calculated to satisfy us that we had looked upon the dark when we should have seen the bright side of the picture : but they have remained as mute as mice. So long as British traders can be be allowed to direct all the movements of our Government-so long as. in the words of the British minister, Mr. Crampton, "the whole United States trembles at the failure of a single Liverpool "merchant"-and so long as their moneyed friends abroad can be enabled to make our farmers, railroad men, and merchants pay from ten to twenty per cent for the use of money, they desire no discussion, for their purposes are answered.

In proof that the State possesses within herself all the resources necessary for enabling her to maintain ber present proud position, we have called the attention of our readers to the inexhaustible stores of iron ore of the north east section of the State, capable, if properly developed, of furnishing a market for more food than we export to Europe: and in proof that the views then expressed were correct, we now lay before them the following letter just received from a gentleman who has no other interest in them than that he labors in common with every other man among us who feels anxious for the honor of the State, and for the improvement of the condition of its people.

uents, when properly made, and adapt it for the bar qualities of steel. In this respect the orce correspond to those of Sweden. The Adirondack mountains assure unding country are sufficiently cowned by wood to supply charcoal for this best quality of forge-refund charcoal iron for steel. Seven thousand acres, if properly managed, are sufficient to grow timber for one charcoal blast-furnace.

"To develop the full value of that region, cannot though y railroads must be made direct to the bitman ous and the authorisite coal regions, and with the Juniata region. That produces from of the same character as that of the Norway, of which large quantities are required in making up various manufactured wares, is which this is united to steel. By these relivand coan nections and the development of the Adirondack iron production, there would be ample facilities for the most economical manufacture of every class of iron and steel wares required in our country or for expertation. There would then be opened a circuit of country, surrounded by more natural wealth in iron that same extent, unequaled for resources and convenient all Europe can claim, and in other respects, for the same extent, unequaled for resources and convenient access to all the markets of the country. The Afirendack region would produce the best sieel in its variety: the Juniata would furnish refined roles and ham. mered from meanly every other variety of refined bars is furnished in Pennsylvaria. New-York and New-Jersey. For the toughost and cheapest cast iron Lebanon county furnishes the exhaustless Cornwal rere, now shipped to nearly all parts of the Sixte; for maleable cast iron, Crown point, the Housdonie valley and Orange county furnish ample quantities and the exhaustless are too tound in the British kingdom. In fact, the variety and uses of these from from the finest to the coarsest qualities known, exceed in manber all the applications of other motals, and all would be at command of the district lying within the circular of central New-York. In making this bread assertion I must note that the American imitation Russis sheet has been improved several fold by one mater within the past year, and bids fair to rival the best of Europa In this, as with every iron manufacture, American ingenuity can master success under a fair protection, Steel, and the minor iron manufactures, require in various processes the ready command of different fests; here they could be obtained at the cheapest rates. For all the wares required—the variety of which is increasing and the most of which are now imported: there would be employ ment for many hundreds of thousands of pople. At a glance it is evicent, encouragement to these answershers would improve every other interesting that ple. At a glance it is evicent, encouragement to these manufactures would improve every other interest in that and aeighboring States—agricultural, mechanical mercantile, professional, mining and transportation," For every department of the iron manufacture

-a manufacture that would give employment to hundreds of thousands of people, and make a market for more food than we now export to all he world-New-York possesses advantages greater than are enjoyed by any country in the world. Nevertheless, her Southern masters insist that she shall let ber ore remain in the land utterly worthless, and that she shall import her hardware from Birmingham and Sheffield, and aport her population to Iowa to be there employed in raising wheat that can be sent to Eagland: whereas, if they would stay at home, they could raise potatoes, turnips and cabbages, and all other of the commodities that the earth yields by tons, a market for which would be found among the men who were employed in making in their midst knives and forks, locks and saws, mowingmachines and steam-engines. Men of New-York! shall this state of things continue ! Are you willing that your State shall recede from the high position she has occupied, when it rests with yourselves to determine that she shall still centinue to occupy it? That she may do so, it is required only that the North shall free itself from the dictation of those who tell us that free society is a failure, and can see no prospect of success in any society in which the laborer shall not be liable to be bought and sold.

THE LATEST NEWS,

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. KANE SUED BY WILLIAMSON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855. An action has been instituted this day by Passmore

Williamson against Judge Kane for false imprison ment. The writ was served upon him at the house his brother-in-law, George Leiper, in Delaware county. The case will of course be tried in that county.

GOVERNOR REEDER'S RETURN HOME. Easton, Pa , Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

Governor Reeder was received at the cars on his arrival at Phillipburg from Philadelphia to-day by a very large assemblage of the people of Easton and neighborhood, who came to greet him with a hearty we!come and an carnest and warm approval of his course in the difficult and momentons affairs with which he has been so creditably associated in Kansas. He was excerted by an immense concourse of citizens to th American hotel, where he was welcomed in an eloquent address by Geo. W. Yates, esq., after which the Governor delivered an impressive speech. He gave a rapid, but luminous and candid history of the shole of the Kansas affair, showing up the unfairness and hypocrisy of the Administration on the one side and the high-handed and lawless proceedings of the Missouri invaders on the other. He explained satisfactority all his course, and avowed his determinaion to stand by at all hazards and through all consemences the noble platform of principles adopted by the State party of Kansas. Throughout the whole of his speech there was not one violent or abusive epithst against these at whose hands he has received such measureless abuse. He closed amid loud and longcontinued app'ause.

FATAL ENCOUNTER AT THE POLLS IN ALBANY. ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

At the polls in the Second ward of this city this morning, Michael Brennau, a fighting man, met and attacked Wm. McCrossen, with whom he was at enmity. McCrossen draw a pistol and shot Brennan through the heart, which caused death is less than two minutes.

PRINCETON, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855. Princeton gives Hunt, dem., for Assembly, 14 maj.; and the same to Napton, dem., for sheriff. West Windsor township gives Woolley, dem., for Assembly, 12 maj.: Morris, whig, for sheriff, 31 maj.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Beston, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855. We have a fine day for our State e'ection, and the voting is going on briskly. At noon the canvas stood in Boston: Gardner, (Know-Nothing,) for governor, 1,641; Beach, (Democrat and Liberal,) 1,470; Walley, (Whig.) 927; Rockwell, (Republican,) 721.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 6-8 p. m. The election to-day produced unusual excitement, but everything passed off goodnaturedly.

Boston gives Gardner, Know-Nothing, for governor, over 1,100 plurality, the vote being as follows: Gardher, 5,372; Beach, Democrat and Liberal Walley, Whig, 2,572; Rockwell, Republican, 9,00

In forty-five cities and towns heard from up to the present hour, Gardner is largely ahead, and the Amercans are in high glee.

> LOUISIANA ELECTION. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 5, 1855.

Our State election is progressing, and generally without much disturbance in this city. A report, however, is current that in the Hild district two persons, one an American and the other a German, have been killed, and that Capt. Place of the Palmetto guards is wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855. The Know-Nothings have carried this city by a large majority. We have no indication yet of the result the State, but the chances are in favor of the Knew-